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My thanks to the board of governors and especially to the membership for your support of me as your editor over the last 13-1/2 years. Numismatics International is a valuable organization and I encourage you to robustly support it and the next bulletin editor.

Herman Blanton

NI

Letter to the Editor

(Regarding the January / February 2019 edition)

I wanted to thank you for a really great Bulletin (but then, aren't they all?). What is really remarkable is that I really enjoyed this particular issue even though I have absolutely NO interest in much of the subject matter!

I have no interest in countermarked coins or in the numismatics of the Low Countries or Spain in the 16th-17th Centuries, but I loved reading Hugo Vanhoudt's "The Countermark with the Golden Fleece (from 1652)." His description of the research that was necessary, and the way he put everything in historical context (and I am interested in history) was a delight. Similarly with David Wolfer's "In Search of the Martinique 1/2 Moco" - I could not care less about the coins of the West Indies, but Wolfer's work was an exciting detective story that held my interest from start to finish. Great job by both authors.

I also enjoyed Robert Ronus' "Three Talers not in Davenport" which, as it happens, did cover a topic in which I am interested. He did a great job in describing the coins and putting them in historical context, which I appreciate very much. I do have one small nit to pick, however: On the top of page 34, he notes that "Charlemagne was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in Aachen on Christmas Day, 800, when the city became a government center of the German Empire." This errs in two respects – Charlemagne's coronation actually occurred in Rome, not Aachen, and Charlemagne had already made Aachen his government center in the 790's, when he was King of the Franks.

Continued on p. 59...

The Peace of Nijmegen - 1678 FIRMATA NEOMAGI PAX 1678

Paul Oostervink, NI #2787

Copyright 2019, Paul Oostervink

Translated by Robert Ronus, NI #LM139

For a moment in 1678-1679 Nijmegen,¹ a small garrison town with approximately 20,000 inhabitants located in the east of the Dutch Republic, was the center of Europe. In the Netherlands the peace of Nijmegen means the peace treaty in Nijmegen between the United Provinces and France concluded on August 10, 1678. The peace of Nijmegen ended the hostilities between the Dutch Republic and France. Internationally the peace of Nijmegen means various related treaties concluded in Nijmegen in 1678-1679, some in distant foreign countries, which were eventually ratified and put an end to various wars.

The peace treaties concluded in Nijmegen:

- August 10, 1678 France and the Republic
- September 17, 1678 France and Spain
- February 5, 1679 France and the Holy Roman Empire (Germany)
- February 6, 1679 Germany and Sweden
- March 19, 1679 Sweden and the bishopric of Münster
- March 29, 1679 France and Münster and Paderborn
- August 20, 1679 Sweden and Spain
- October 2, 1679 Sweden and the Republic



Figure 1
Godefroy d'Estrades²



Figure 2
Hiëronymus van Beverningh³

After England and the dioceses of Münster and Cologne all had concluded peace with the Republic in 1674, peace between the French and the Dutch could finally be

concluded on August 10, 1678, when d'Estrades (Figure 1) and van Beverningh (Figure 2) negotiated the peace treaty in the Hof of Egmond (Figure 3), the residence of the French delegation, at Burcht Street in Nijmegen. At eleven o'clock in the evening the Dutch ambassadors appeared there for the signing of the peace treaty (Figure 4).



Figure 3
Peace treaty with France – 1678⁴

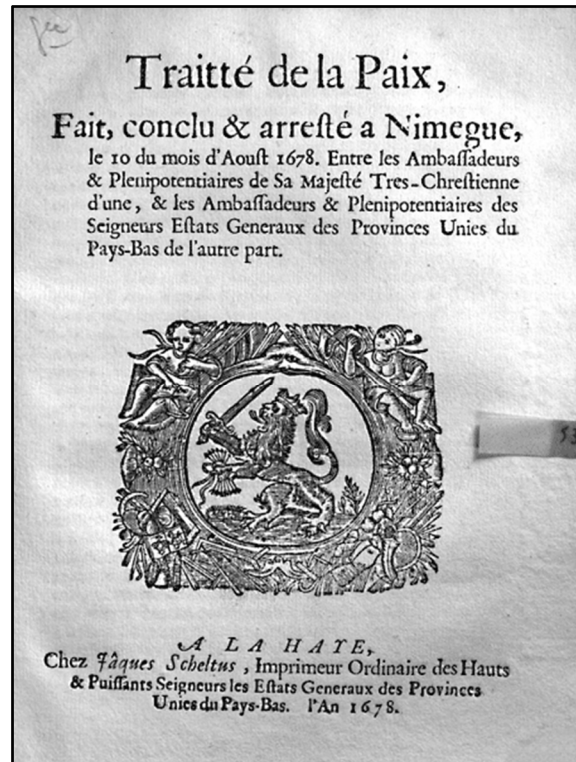


Figure 4
Peace Treaty⁵

The peace was first officially proclaimed on September 25, 1678, from a window above the Church Arch on the Grote Market. Here the Secretary of Nijmegen, Willem van Loon, with a loud voice, announced that the war between the Republic and France was ended. However, festivities were not allowed. Nijmegen was a neutral place and other negotiating parties were still at war.

However, in spite of this, the imperial ambassador, count Kinsky, organized on the Grote Market a folk festival with fireworks and a fountain, which flowed with wine and lavishly sprayed out coins.

Medals

The obverse with Pax (Figure 5), Goddess of Peace, with palm branch in the left hand and the eternity symbol (snake) in the right hand under a radiant sun, standing on the weapons of war with her legs surrounded by crowned shields with the arms (from left to right) of Brandenburg, Denmark, France, City of Nijmegen, Germany, Sweden and the Dutch Republic.





Figure 5 obv

The peace of Nijmegen between France and the United Provinces – 1678

Silver: weight 134.032 g, diameter 71.3 mm

Medallist: Jacob van Dishoecke (1650-1723). Technique: struck

Photo: Teylers Museum, Haarlem. Inv. nr. TMNK 00957

Reference: Van Loon, p. 275, nr. 2

Inscription: PACATUS SOLIS VIRTUTIBVS ORBIS (the world at peace only by virtues). Exergue: I.V. DISHOUE F[ECIT] (made by Jacob van Dishoecke). Edge inscription: Vrede Sij en Blyf   (Peace is and stays with you).



Figure 5 rev

Photo: Teylers Museum, Haarlem

Reverse (Figure 5) with the coat of arms of the city of Nijmegen with two crossed palm branches and ribbon with inscription, below the city view of Nijmegen located on the river Waal from the north with St. Stephen's Church and the Donjon (left) and the Knotsenburg fortifications, with the negotiators in the foreground.

Ribbon: FIRMATA NEOMAGI PAX 1678 (Peace signed in Nijmegen, 1678).

Exergue: I[ACOB] • V[AN] • D[ISHOECKE] : F[ECIT] (made by Jacob van Dishoecke).



Figure 6 obv

The peace of Nijmegen between France and the United Provinces – 1678

Silver: weight 152.056 g, diameter 74.7 mm

Medallist: Joseph Roettiers (1635-1703). Technique: struck

Photo: Teylers Museum, Haarlem. Inv. nr. TMNK 00956

Reference: Van Loon III, p. 275, nr. 1

Prudentia (the symbol of Wisdom) facing left with a mirror in her right hand, behind her the blindfolded Fortuna (symbolizing Prosperity) with a palm branch in her right hand and in her left hand a cornucopia, the horn of plenty. In the background a rocky coast on a rough sea with lightning bolts and a Viking galley. Ribbon lettering PROSPICE DVM PROSPERA (look forward to prosperity). Engraved by the Flemish medallist Joseph Roettiers, whose signature R[OETTIER] I[OSEPH] is positioned on shore left of wisdom's feet.



Figure 6 rev

Reverse ribbon: NEOMAGI PAX FACTA (Peace made in Nijmegen). On the reverse ribbon over the city view on Nijmegen from the north on the river Waal, with in the foreground armaments and two palm trees with the coats of arms of: on the left France and Sweden; on the right, the German Emperor, Spain, the Dutch Republic, Denmark, Hannover, unknown arms and Prussia.

After the conclusion of the peace treaty the city of Amsterdam was hoping that the Amsterdam stock exchange would quickly open and commerce would take off again. In thanks for this, Amsterdam struck a silver medal (Figure 7) made by Jacob van Dishoecke.



Figure 7 obv

The peace of Nijmegen between France and the United Provinces – 1678

Silver: weight 95.899 g, diameter 66.4 mm

Medallist: Jacob van Dishoecke (1650 -1723). Technique: struck

Photo: Teylers Museum, Haarlem. Inv. nr. TMNK 00952

Reference: Van Loon III, p. 248, nr. 1

Obverse inscription: LIBERTAS PACIS SOBOLES PRVDENTIAE ALVMNA (freedom is the daughter of peace and the foster child of wisdom).

On the obverse three allegorical female figures on a shield above a lion: in center Libertas (symbolizing Freedom), also known as the Dutch Virgin, holding a lance with a liberty hat and a sheaf of seven arrows, on left Pax (symbolizing Peace) with olive branch and a cornucopia, the horn of plenty and on right Prudentia (symbolizing Prudence) with a mirror and a snake around her left arm; the snake is a reference to Matthew 10:16 (be ye therefore wise as serpents) while the mirror refers to foresight being unbreakably linked to self-knowledge. At lower right is the triple X coat of arms of Amsterdam.



Figure 7 rev

Reverse inscription: OCCIDIT AD – RHENVN – NASCITVR – AD VAHALIM (Peace was destroyed on the Rhine and reborn on the Waal).⁶ In exergue: CIO • IOC • LXXVIII • (1678).

On the reverse under a shining sun the crowned arms of France and Netherlands connected by a chain and garland of olive leaves, which come out of the clouds and are tied together in the middle, below the city view of Nijmegen on the river Waal. The year 1678 in Roman numerals in in the exergue.



Figure 8 obv

The peace of Nijmegen between France and the United Provinces – 1678

Silver: weight 107 g, diameter 69 mm

Medallist: unknown. Technique: struck

**Photo: Nationale Numismatische Collectie, De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.,
Amsterdam Inv. nr. PE-02253.**

Reference: Van Loon III, p. 248, nr. 2

Inscription: GALLIA CVM BELGIO – PACATA PER ANGLIAM (France and Netherlands made peace through England). Inscription on altar: 1678 O 20 NEOMAGI.

On the obverse (Figure 8) under brilliant sunshine helmeted female figures representing France (left) and the Dutch Republic (right), with a lance with a liberty hat, shake hands over an altar with the eternity symbol; on the altar the city arms of Nijmegen with a text.



Figure 8 rev

On the reverse in a frame of palm branches stands Pax, the figure of Peace, on a globe. On her left is Mercury and on her right two putti (angels) with the arms of Spain, France and the Republic. Below are discarded weapons and the vanquished figures of Deceit and War.

[Van Loon does not list the date on the altar, only the lower inscription NEOMAGI. The date could be interpreted 1678 9 20 or 1678 O 20. According to Hawkins (No. 243: 572-73) "Gallia and Belgium, with their hands united through the serpent-ring of Eternity, stand before a blazing altar, decorated with the imperial eagle, and inscribed, 1678 O 20 NEOMAGI. (At Nimeguen, Oct. 20, 1678.) ... The Peace of Nimeguen, negotiated by England between France and Holland, was concluded 10 Aug. 1678, the difficulties raised by France having prevented a settlement till the last day of a truce granted by Louis. Hostilities still continued for a few days after signing of the treaty, which was ratified on 19th Sept. [N.S.], and proclaimed on the 20th, Oct."]⁷



Figure 9 (reduced)

The peace of Nijmegen between France and the United Provinces – 1678

Silver: weight – g, diameter 75 mm

Medallist: unknown. Technique: cast plaquette medal

Figure 9 is a cast silver plaquette medal which is a free imitation of the previous medal (Figure 8) and probably manufactured in the 18th century.

For the next two peace medals no allegorical images are used but there is a pious plea for peace and gratitude to the Lord for the peace now obtained.

On the obverse of the following medals (Figures 10 & 11) a branch with three lilies (symbolizing France) crossing a sheaf of seven arrows (symbolizing the Dutch Republic) and a crown of olives. On the reverse, in Dutch, is a devout plea for peace.



Figure 10

The peace of Nijmegen between France and the United Provinces – 1678

Gold: weight 21.44 g, diameter 42 mm

Medallist: unknown. Technique: struck

Photo: Museum Het Valkhof, Nijmegen. Inv. nr. C.XVII.4176.

Reference: Van Loon III, p. 248, nr. 3

Obverse outer inscription: ❖ CONIVNGVNT SVA TELA LEO. SVA LILIA GALLVS (The lion and the rooster have joined their arrows and lilies). Inner

inscription: QVIS SEPARABIT (Who will be able to separate them?). Reverse: a 9-line text in Dutch: “Gedachtenis / van ’t vréebesluit, / Soo lang gesocht, / te lang gestuit: / In ’t eindt noch rustig / doorgedreven. / Godt laet’ de vrede- / maekers leven. / M • D • C • LXXVIII•”. (Memorial/ to the peace decision/ too long wanted,/ too long held back/ at the end calm again established./ God let the peace-makers/ live./ M • D • C • LXXVIII•).

The following medal (Figure 11) has the same obverse as the previous medal but on the reverse a 6 line text in Latin in an olive wreath with a chronogram.



Figure 11

The peace of Nijmegen between France and the United Provinces – 1678

Silver: weight 22.44 g, diameter 41.9 mm

Medallist: unknown. Technique: struck

Photo: Teylers Museum, Haarlem. Inv. nr. TMNK 00953

Reference: Van Loon III, p. 248, nr. 4

Obverse outer inscription: ❀ CONIVNGVNT SVA TELA LEO, SVA LILIA GALLVS (The lion and the rooster have joined their arrows and lilies). Inner inscription: QVIS SEPARABIT (Who will be able to separate them?). Reverse: a 6 line text in Latin in a crown of olives: A DOMI / NO VENI / ENS POPV / LIS PAX / LÆTA RE / FVLGET (The joyful peace which comes from the Lord shines on the people). Chronogram: DMIVIVLIXLVL = 1678.

The following medal (Figure 12) was struck by order of Dr. Chrétien Rumpf, Ambassador of the Netherlands to the Swedish court in Stockholm. The medal was given out at a party given by the Ambassador on December 6, 1678, in the Palace of der Noth in Stockholm (the Embassy building). The medal was made by the Swedish medallist Arvid Karlsten.⁸

On the obverse a free interpretation of the city view of Nijmegen, from the north, under the rays of the sun. On the reverse the arms of France, England and the Republic, hanging from a laurel wreath. In fact, England had nothing to do with this peace treaty but out of diplomatic courtesy the English coat of arms was placed between the coat of arms of France and the Republic.



Figure 12 (enlarged 2×)

The Peace of Nijmegen - 1678

Silver: weight 5.82 g, diameter 27 mm

Medallist: Arvid Karlsten (1647-1718). Technique: struck

Photo: Baldwin's, Auction 70, September 28, 2011, lot 490

Courtesy of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd, London www.baldwin.co.uk

Obverse inscription: GALLO-BATAVA • PAX • (France-Dutch Peace). Reverse inscription: PAX • OPTIMA • RERVM • (Peace is the highest good). Exergue: NOVIO-MAGI A° • 1678 • (Nijmegen in the year 1678).

On October 14, 1679, the Dutch negotiators left Nijmegen and thanked everyone in the Council House for the “General peace of Europe.”

A peace that would later prove to be short-lived. The peace of Nijmegen did not end conflict in Europe. In the following years it would sadly become clear that William III's misgivings about the peace of Nijmegen were not groundless.

Weak Spain was unable to defend its territories and parts of the German Empire were seized by the Turks, who threatened the Emperor in the east. Meanwhile Louis XIV strove to extend France to the Rhine. In 1681 he was able to add Alsace to his kingdom and during the Reunification War (1683-1684) against Spain he took parts of the Spanish Netherlands.

Replica of the “Peace of Nijmegen” medal

The “Peace of Nijmegen Medal”⁹ is a biennial prize for persons or institutions who are working or have worked for peace on the European continent and Europe's position in the world. Jacques Delors¹⁰ was the first laureate in 2010 to receive the “Peace of Nijmegen Medal.” On May 7, 2012, it was presented to Umberto Eco¹¹ and on May 7, 2014, this medal was awarded to Neelie Kroes.¹² The European Court of Human Rights won the 2016 “Peace of Nijmegen Medal,” in part



for its contribution to the development of Europe and the protection of human rights. And the 2018 laureate of the “Peace of Nijmegen Medal” Paul Polman¹³ received the medal in the St. Stephen’s Church in Nijmegen on April 5, 2018, because of his commitment, both nationally and internationally, to a more sustainable planet. Prize logo image courtesy Gloed Communicatie (<https://www.gloedcommunicatie.nl>).

St. Stephen’s church (building on right with high tower) is featured prominently on the medal itself, see Figure 5 reverse.

The original Dutch version of this article, “De Vrede van Nijmegen 1678” was published in *Muntkoerier*, nr. 11, 2018, year 47, pp. 4-8.

¹ Nijmegen, the oldest city of the Netherlands. More than two thousand years old with today 175,000 inhabitants.

² Artist unknown, portrait of *Godefroy d’Estrades*. [Closeup from] oil on canvas: (h. 622 mm x w. 750 mm). Godefroy d’Estrades (1607-1686), French noble, diplomat and marshal. <http://www.mestreechtenere.nl/godefroir%20d%20estrades.htm>

³ Jan de Baen (1633-1702), *Portrait of Hiëronymus van Beverningh* (1614-1690) – 1670, [Closeup from] painting: oil on canvas (h. 156 cm x w. 121.5 cm). Rijksmuseum Amsterdam. Inv. nr. SK-A-963. Photo with permission of museum. Hiëronymus van Beverningh, regent from the town of Gouda (Holland), diplomat and Treasurer-General of the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands.

⁴ Artist unknown, *The Vreede met Vrankryk tot Nymegen Ao.1678 -1678 (?)*. Glass negative: (h. 60 mm x w. 35 mm) Regionaal Archief Nijmegen. Inv. nr. GN15039. Photo with permission of the Regional Archive Nijmegen.

⁵ Title page of the printed text of the peace treaty between France and the Republic of the United Netherlands: *Traité de la Paix, Fait, conclu & arrêté a Nimegue*, The Hague 1678. Image from google books, contributed from National Library of the Netherlands (original from Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht).

⁶ In 1672 Louis XIV crossed the Rhine at Lobith and in 1678 the peace of Nijmegen was concluded.

⁷ Hawkins, Edward. *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II*. London: The Trustees of the British Museum, 1885.

⁸ Arvid Karlsten (1647-1718), Swedish medallist and miniature painter, after 1672 Royal die-cutter, was ennobled in 1692.

⁹ The “Peace of Nijmegen Medal” is a replica of the medal made by Jacob van Dishoecke in 1678 at the Peace of Nijmegen between France and the United Provinces.

¹⁰ Jacques Delors (1925), French President of the European Commission from 1985-1995.

¹¹ Umberto Eco (1932-2016), Italian author and scientist, received the Medal for his contribution to the discussion and thinking about the past and the future of Europe.

¹² Neelie Kroes (1941), Dutch diplomat for her contribution to the development and contribution of Europe’s preparations for the digital future.

¹³ Paul Polman (1956), Dutch businessman and CEO of Unilever.

Ecuador 8 Escudos 1850 GJ in Silver
Michael J. Anderson and Dale Seppa, NI #2757



Ecuador, 8 Escudos 1850 GJ, in Silver, approx. 37 mm, 22.82 g

The illustrated coin is a double-struck example, in silver, registered in the British Museum Collection. The museum attributes the coin as 8 escudos, silver. This is the same coin seen by Anderson at the BM in the early 1970s. The date is virtually invisible as the “5” is partly obscured by the last “O” of the double struck “CONSTITUCION” and the right hand curve of the zero is visible under the last “I”. Unique with provenance to Robert Marsham who donated it to the museum in 1864 after visiting Ecuador in 1862.

We don’t know precisely why this specimen was produced but since it exists and is housed in the British Museum Collection with a solid provenance we want to publish it with hopes of making further progress towards its attribution.

The image above is a rendered version (edited) of a British Museum negative (inverse image). Original negative Copyright The Trustees of the British Museum.

British Museum Collection Database. “1864,0525.92”

www.britishmuseum.org/collection, British Museum. Online, accessed January 12, 2019.

This coin to be included in a future edition of “Ecuadorian Coins - A Checklist and Compendium” as catalog number ECP385.

NI

Ecuadorian Presidential “Coins”

Dale Seppa, NI #2757

Bimetallic Series



Juan José Flores, 1st President (Enlarged 2×)

Commercial set of 1000 Sucres. According to the website *El Corredor Cultural Quito a Pie* these *neomonedas*, or fantasy coins, are privately produced by Club Numismático Sucre.¹ The photo above is representative of all of the coins in the series. This set consists of one coin for each of the first twenty presidents of Ecuador. All share the same basic design and physical characteristics: Diameter 23.6–23.8 mm, Weight 7.2 - 7.3 grams, reeded edge. This series is struck over Ecuadorian, bi-metallic, 1000 Sucre coins of 1997. It is believed that they were struck at a private mint in Lima, Peru. The total mintage is said to be 400 pieces of each bimetallic coin.

I sampled the weight of a few (4 pcs) of the 1997 dated 1000 Sucres coins and they range from 7.19 to 7.28 grams and their diameters range from 23.63 to 23.79 mm. Five pieces of the re-strike bimetallics range 7.16 - 7.20 grams with diameters from 23.74 to 23.89. We could infer that they get slightly bigger when re-struck but that might turn out to be a false inference as we do not know the tolerances for the original striking. For the silver specimens I heard they are nominally 6 grams. I sampled five pieces on my electronic scale and they ranged from a low of 5.75 grams to 5.99 grams with most toward that upper limit. The diameters were all close to 23.7 mm with none higher than that.

Even with a great deal of perseverance and some good contacts in Ecuador I have only been able to acquire one set of each series for myself. Unless someone has bought up a bunch of them for subsequent release when the price is higher I suspect that most interested parties will not be able to obtain either set. There is a handsome case that goes with the set but I have never seen one.

¹ <http://corredorculturalquitoapie.com/artesania-material-didactico/> accessed November 23, 2018.

First 20 Presidential Types

2017 Issues		11th Jerónimo Carrión (1865-1867)
1st	Juan José Flores (1830-1834)	12th Javier Espinoza (1868-1869)
2nd	Vicente Rocafuerte (1835-1839)	2018 Issues
3rd	Juan José Flores (1839-1843)	13th Gabriel García Moreno (1869-1875)
4th	Juan José Flores (1843-1845)	14th Antonio Borrero (1875-1876)
5th	Vicente Roca Rodríguez (1845-1849)	15th Ignacio de Veintimilla (1878-1882)
6th	Manuel de Ascásubi (1849-1850)	16th José M. Plácido Caamaño (1884-1888)
7th	Diego Noboa (1851-1851)	17th Antonio Flores Jijón (1888-1892)
8th	José María Urbina (1852-1856)	18th Luis Cordero Crespo (1892-1895)
9th	Francisco Robles (1856-1859)	19th Eloy Alfaro Delgado (1897-1901)
10th	Gabriel García Moreno (1861-1865)	20th Leónidas Plaza Gutiérrez (1901-1905)

Silver Series



Leónidas Plaza Gutiérrez, 20th President (Enlarged 2×)

Commercial set of 1000 Sucres 2017 and 2018. ECS626. Same as the above bimetallic set and apparently struck with the same dies but silver, 6 grams, plain edge. I have been told that only about 40 of the silver coins were struck which would make them quite rare. Although some have suggested that these are struck over U.S. 25 Cent coins that does not appear likely given the actual weight and diameter. There are no known errors in the silver series. They are of higher quality than the bimetallic issue with nicer surfaces. I believe they were produced with blank planchets as opposed to being overstruck on existing coins as was done with the bimetallic series.

Errors in the Bimetallic Series



**Juan José Flores (as 1st president), 2017, without Denomination.
Medallic Orientation (Black and white image, enlarged 2×)**



**Juan José Flores (as 3rd president), 2017, off-center strike
(Black and white image, enlarged 2×)**



**José María Urbina y Viteri (as 8th president), 2017, off-center strike
(Black and white image, enlarged 2×)**



Ignacio de Veintimilla (as 15th president) 2018, off-center strike
(Black and white image, enlarged 2×)



Luis Cordero Crespo (as 18th president), 2018, off-center strike
(Black and white image, enlarged 2×)



Eloy Alfaro Delgado (as 19th president), 2018, off-center strike
(Black and white image, enlarged 2×)



Leónidas Plaza Gutiérrez (as 20th president), 2018, off-center strike
(Black and white image, enlarged 2×)

I have never been able to acquire even one of the error “coins” in this series. I have not seen any advertised as it seems that most of them have been absorbed by the local market. I wanted to get these errors on record as it would be time consuming and expensive to acquire photographs at a later date. These photos were secured through the courtesy of Xavier Alban who runs SRN certification service. SRN speculates that of the approximately 8,800 minted (including both the bimetallic and silver series) there may be as many as fifty extant errors in this series. Of that total a few lack the denomination and have medallic orientation—some with both of those attributes and others with only one. Collectors in Ecuador have a tendency to send any significant errors to SRN for encapsulation so their information is probably the best available.

All images are courtesy Xavier Alban. The coins are cataloged as ECS625 in the 2019 edition *Ecuadorian Coins, a Checklist and Compendium*.

NI

...continued from p. 39

Other than that nit, though, I was very pleased to read the story.

I will wait impatiently for the next issue.

Michael T. Shutterly

Response to Shutterly

Michael Shutterly is absolutely right to pick this particular nit. I had to do quite a bit of research to find the history behind these coins but, when it came to Charlemagne, I relied on my increasingly unreliable memory. Mr. Shutterly is absolutely right that Charlemagne was crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III in Rome on Christmas Day 800, while Aachen was already established as the constantly travelling Charlemagne’s favourite residence. In partial defence of my confused memory I might add that Charlemagne did not like the idea that the Pope might have any authority over him. When in 813 he wanted to make his son Louis co-Emperor, he crowned him himself, not in Rome, but in Aachen.

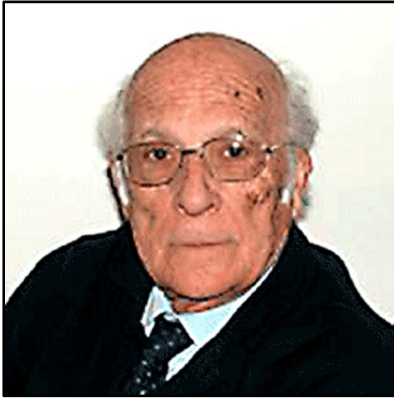
Robert Ronus

NI

Obituary

Josep Pellicer I Bru (1925-2019)

President of the *Asociación Numismática Española* (Spanish Numismatic Association), A.N.E.



We are sorry to inform you that on January 19, 2019, our President, Josep Pellicer, passed away. A member since 1957 and president of our association for 23 years.

Honorary Member of the *Associação Numismática de Portugal* (Numismatic Association of Portugal) and corresponding member of *Instituto de Numismática e Historia de San Nicolás de los Arroyos*, (Institute of Numismatics and History of San Nicolás de los Arroyos), Argentina. He was the founding vice-president of the *Societat Catalana d'Estudis*

Numismàtics del Institut d'Estudis Catalans (Catalan Society of Numismatic Studies of the Institute of Catalan Studies). Collaborator of the UNED (National Distance Education University).

Participant in the National and International Numismatic Congresses.

Director of the magazine *Gaceta Numismática*.

Author of numerous works recognized by numismatists and students of money in general, such as for example: *Los reales de a 5, medios duros acuñados en Cataluña durante la guerra de separación 1640-1659* (1965), *El medio duro* (1971), *Glosario de maestros de ceca y ensayadores* (1975), ...*Ensayadores* (2010), etc.

His tireless dedication to the ANE and the tenacious research effort in matters little explored, such as metrology, make his death a serious loss for numismatics. His friends will feel his absence and he remains an example for us ever present in our mind.

Information provided by the ANE.

The obituary from the ANE above has a much abbreviated list of accomplishments. He was not only academic but also practical considering the logistics required to lead the ANE, arrange numismatic conferences, teach numismatics, etc. My personal association with Sr. Pellicer was limited to letter post and email and began only about 15 years ago. For me he was the face and voice of the ANE. The most appreciated aspect of our interactions is that he was always accessible. In addition to access he was an advocate as illustrated by the sincere efforts he made on my behalf, not only by providing information but also by identifying the best authority on a subject and alerting them to my interest, or “greasing the skids” as we say. Even though he was a great help he wasn’t hesitant to reply with “no” when that was his answer. I can’t think of a person better suited to represent the ANE and for me his passing is a great loss.

Herman Blanton